

"(B) \$12,800,000 for fiscal year 2001;
 "(C) \$13,700,000 for fiscal year 2002; and
 "(D) \$14,500,000 for fiscal year 2003.";
 (2) in paragraph (2)—
 (A) by striking "Amounts made" and inserting the following:

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), amounts made"; and
 (B) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) EXCEPTIONS.—Of the amount made available under this subsection for a fiscal year, the following amounts shall be available for selection panel costs, post-award conference costs, and costs related to monitoring and oversight:

- "(i) For fiscal year 2000, 2 percent.
 - "(ii) For fiscal year 2001, 1.9 percent.
 - "(iii) For fiscal year 2002, 1.9 percent.
 - "(iv) For fiscal year 2003, 1.6 percent.";
- (3) by adding at the end the following:

"(4) RESERVATION OF FUNDS FOR SUSTAINABILITY PILOT PROGRAM.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), of the total amount made available under this subsection for a fiscal year, the following amounts shall be reserved for sustainability grants under subsection (1):

- "(i) For fiscal year 2000, 17 percent.
- "(ii) For fiscal year 2001, 18.8 percent.
- "(iii) For fiscal year 2002, 30.2 percent.
- "(iv) For fiscal year 2003, 30.2 percent.

"(B) USE OF UNAWARDED FUNDS FOR SUSTAINABILITY PILOT PROGRAM GRANTS.—If the amount reserved under subparagraph (A) for any fiscal year is not fully awarded to private nonprofit organizations described in subsection (1)(1)(B), the Administration is authorized to use the unawarded amount to fund additional women's business center sites or to increase funding of existing women's business center sites under subsection (b)."

(c) GUIDELINES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall issue guidelines to implement the amendments made by this section.

SEC. 5. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT ACCESS FOR WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) women-owned small businesses are a powerful force in the economy;

(2) between 1987 and 1996—

(A) the number of women-owned small businesses in the United States increased by 78 percent, almost twice the rate of increase of all businesses in the United States;

(B) the number of women-owned small businesses increased in every State;

(C) total sales by women-owned small businesses in the United States increased by 236 percent;

(D) employment provided by women-owned small businesses in the United States increased by 183 percent; and

(E) the rates of growth for women-owned small businesses in the United States for the fastest growing industries were—

- (i) 171 percent in construction;
- (ii) 157 percent in wholesale trade;
- (iii) 140 percent in transportation and communications;
- (iv) 130 percent in agriculture; and
- (v) 112 percent in manufacturing;

(3) approximately 8,000,000 women-owned small businesses in the United States provide jobs for 15,500,000 individuals and generate almost \$1,400,000,000,000 in sales each year;

(4) the participation of women-owned small businesses in the United States in the procurement market of the Federal Government is limited;

(5) the Federal Government is the largest purchaser of goods and services in the United

States, spending more than \$200,000,000,000 each year;

(6) the majority of Federal Government purchases are for items that cost \$25,000 or less; and

(7) the rate of Federal procurement for women-owned small businesses is 2.2 percent.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States should—

(1) conduct an audit of the Federal procurement system regarding Federal contracting involving women-owned small businesses for the 3 preceding fiscal years;

(2) solicit from Federal employees involved in the Federal procurement system any suggestions regarding how to increase the number of Federal contracts awarded to women-owned small businesses; and

(3) submit to Congress a report on the results of that audit, which report shall include—

(A) an analysis of any identified trends in Federal contracting with respect to women-owned small businesses;

(B) any recommended means to increase the number of Federal contracts awarded to women-owned small businesses that the Comptroller General considers to be appropriate, after taking into consideration any suggestions received pursuant to a solicitation described in paragraph (2), including any such means that incorporate the concepts of teaming or partnering; and

(C) a discussion of any barriers to the receipt of Federal contracts by women-owned small businesses and other small businesses that are created by legal or regulatory procurement requirements or practices.

SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on October 1, 1999.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTING ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 1180, TICKET TO WORK AND WORK INCENTIVES IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1999

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 236) to correct the enrollment of the bill H.R. 1180, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 236

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That, in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 1180), to amend the Social Security Act to expand the availability of health care coverage for working individuals with disabilities, to establish a Ticket to Work and Self-Sufficiency Program in the Social Security Administration to provide such individuals with meaningful opportunities to work, and for other purposes, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following correction: Strike section 408 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"CLIMATE DATABASE MODERNIZATION

"SEC. 408. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall initiate a new competitive contract procurement for its multi-year program for key entry of valuable climate records, archive services, and database development in accordance with existing federal procurement laws and regulations."

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 1595) to designate the United States courthouse at 401 West Washington Street in Phoenix, Arizona, as the "Sandra Day O'Connor United States Courthouse", and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, but I will ask the gentleman from Louisiana for an explanation of the bill.

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBERSTAR. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1595 designates the United States courthouse in Phoenix, Arizona, as the Sandra Day O'Connor United States Courthouse. This legislation was introduced by Senator KYL and passed the Senate on October 8.

Sandra Day O'Connor grew up on a ranch founded by her grandfather in southeastern Arizona. The ranch house was a simple four bedroom adobe that did not have running water or electricity until she was 7. Justice O'Connor stayed with her grandmother and attended school in El Paso, Texas, until she graduated at the age of 16. She then entered Stanford University and in 1950 earned a degree in economics, graduating magna cum laude. Upon graduation, she entered Stanford Law School and graduated third in her class in 1952.

Justice O'Connor accepted a position as deputy county attorney in San Mateo, California. On her experience in San Mateo, Justice O'Connor was quoted as saying the job "influenced the balance of my life because it demonstrated how much I did enjoy public service." She then spent 3 years in Frankfurt, Germany, as a civilian lawyer for the Quartermaster Corps while her husband was serving in the United States Army Judge Advocate General Corps.

In 1957, Sandra Day O'Connor and her husband returned to the United States